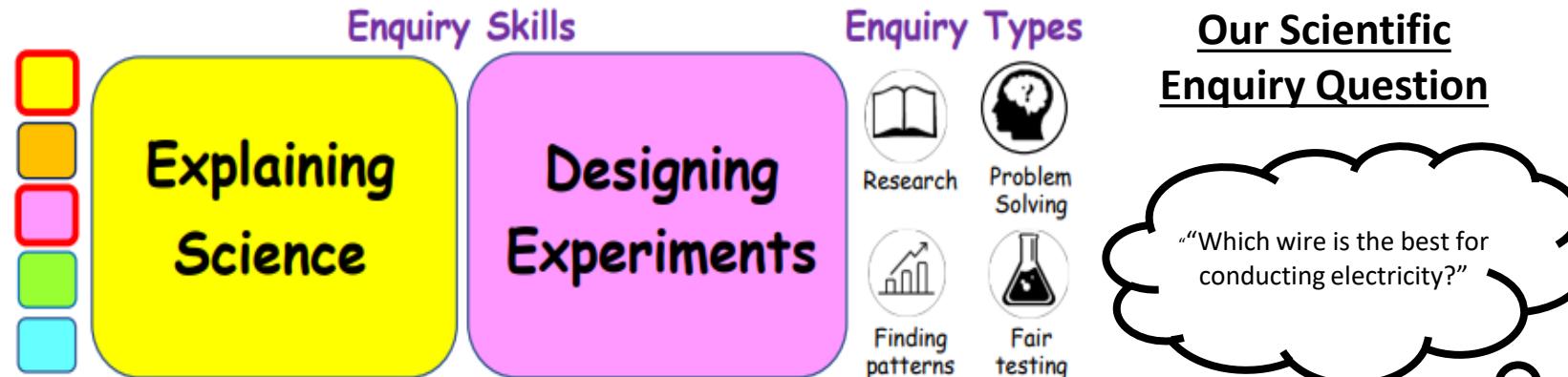


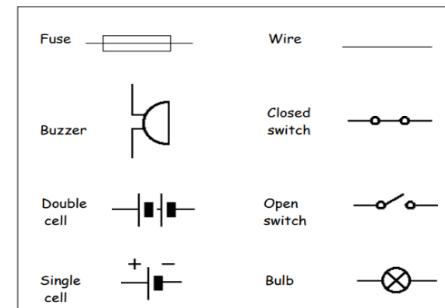
# Year 6 Term 3: Electricity.

Key Vocabulary	
circuit	A path that an electrical <b>current</b> can flow around.
symbol	A visual picture that stands for something else.
cell/battery	A device that stores chemical energy until it is needed. A <b>cell</b> is a single unit. A <b>battery</b> is a collection of <b>cells</b> .
current	The flow of <b>electrons</b> , measured in <b>amps</b> .
amps	How electric <b>current</b> is measured.

voltage	The force that makes the electric <b>current</b> move through the wires. The greater the <b>voltage</b> , the more <b>current</b> will flow.
resistance	The difficulty that the electric <b>current</b> has when flowing around a <b>circuit</b> .
electrons	Very small particles that travel around an electrical <b>circuit</b> .



## What are symbols?



## Key Knowledge

- Confidently construct/draw a range of series circuits with correct symbols.
- Link 'effect' (brightness/loudness) with the voltage of battery cells used.
- Explain variations in how components function in a range of series circuits.
- Begins to explain component 'failure' due to electrical resistance.

## Energy Transfer Model

The battery creates a 'push' (Voltage) of electrical energy. The bigger the Voltage, the more energy is transferred around the circuit (energy & voltage will be the same anywhere on the circuit).

Electrical energy transfers (flows) around the circuit (as **electric current**) to make components work.

A **switch** connects (closed) or breaks (open) the circuit. This controls the flow of electrical energy to turn the circuit on or off.

